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To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.
 So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd
 His nostrils wide into the murky air,
 Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.
 Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
 Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryd.*
 He spies
 His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;
 A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,
 Or snuff the vapour from the scented grafs. *Addison.*
 SCENTLESS. *adj.* [from *scnt.*] Inodorous; having no smell.
 SCÉPTRE. *n. f.* [from *scptre*, Latin; *scptre*, Fr.] The ensign
 of royalty born in the hand.
 Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
 Nor hold the sceptre in his childish fist. *Shak. Henry VI.*
 Thou sceptre's heir,
 That thus affect'st a sheephook. *Shakespeare.*
 How, best of kings, do'st thou a sceptre bear!
 How, best of poets, do'st thou laurel wear!
 But two things rare the fates had in their store,
 And gave thee both, to shew they could no more. *B. Johnf.*
 The sceptre bearers lent
 Their tree attendance. *Chapman's Odyssey.*
 The parliament prefented those acts which were prepared
 by them to the royal sceptre, in which were some laws restraining
 the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*
 The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested
 its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and sceptres
 are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*
 SCÉPTRED. *adj.* [from *scptre*.] Bearing a sceptre.
 The sceptred heralds call
 To council, in the city-gates. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 To Britain's queen the scepter'd suppliant bends,
 To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickel.*
 SCÉPTICK. *n. f.* See SKEPTICK.
 SCÉDULE. *n. f.* [from *scdula*, Latin; *scdula*, French.]
 1. A small scroll.
 The first published *schedules* being brought to a grave knight,
 he read over an unfavoury sentence or two, and delivered back
 the libel. *Hooker.*
 All ill, which all
 Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall
 B' annex'd in *schedules* unto this by me,
 Fall on that man. *Donne.*
 2. A little inventory.
 I will give out *schedules* of my beauty: it shall be invento-
 ried, and every particle and utensil label'd to my will. *Shak.*
 SCHEMATISM. *n. f.* [from *σχηματισμός*.] Combination of the
 aspects of heavenly bodies; particular form or disposition of a
 thing.
 Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism*
 it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and
 therefore take up the same room. *Creech.*
 SCHEMATIST. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; one given to
 forming schemes.
 SCHEMÉ. *n. f.* [from *schéma*.]
 1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, de-
 sign, or purpose; a system.
 Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and
 outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us,
 and be inconsistent with our well being. *Locke.*
 We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory ac-
 count of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of
 things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*
 2. A project; a contrivance; a design.
 The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the
 ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of king-
 doms. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief;
 'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*
 The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping of
 our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want
 shoes. *Swift.*
 3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any
 lineal or mathematical diagram.
 It hath embroiled the endeavours of astrology in the erec-
 tion of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
 It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,
 As th' aspects are dispos'd this even. *Hudibras.*
 SCHEMER. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; a contriver.
 SCHEMIS. *n. f.* [from *schémis*.] An habitude; state of any thing
 with respect to other things.
 If that mind which has exist'ing in itself from all eternity
 all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their
 possible *schemes* or habitudes, should ever change, there would
 arise a new *schémis* in the mind, which is contrary to the sup-
 position. *Norris.*
 SCIRRHOUS. *n. f.* [from *scirrh*, French. This should be written *scir-*
rhous, not merely because it comes from *σκιρρῶς*, but because it

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in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *f*. See SKEPTICK.]
 An indurated gland.
 Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhous*, and that
scirrhous into a cancer. *Wise man of Tumour.*
 SCIRRHOUS. *adj.* [from *scirrhous*.] Having a gland indur-
 ated.
 How they are to be treated when they are stumous, *scir-*
rhous, or cancerous, you may see. *Wise man.*
 SCIRRHOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *scirrhous*.] An induration of the
 glands.
 The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scirrhosities* of the
 glands, is not to be cured. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
 SCHISM. *n. f.* [from *σχίσμα*; *schisme*, Fr.] A separation or divi-
 sion in the church of God.
 Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by
 truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*
 Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocritise by sober piety, and de-
 bauchery by temperance. *Spratt's Sermon.*
 When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dis-
 pute which are the schismatics: in the sense of the law the
schism lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of
 the state. *Swift.*
 SCHISMATICAL. *adj.* [from *schismaticus*, Fr. from *schismatic*.] Im-
 plying schism; practising schism.
 By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* pro-
 posals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be
 backed. *King Charles.*
 Here bare anathema's fall but like so many *bruta fulmina*
 upon the obdurate and *schismatical*, who are like to think them-
 selves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which
 they chuse not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet
 enjoyment of their beloved separation. *South's Sermon.*
 SCHISMATICALITY. *adv.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical
 manner.
 SCHISMATICK. *n. f.* [from *schism*.] One who separates from
 the true church.
 No known heretic nor *schismatic* should be suffered to go
 into those countries. *Bacon.*
 Thus you behold the *schismatic* bravado's:
 Wild peaks in squibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Bulwer.*
 The *schismatic* united in a solemn league and covenant to
 alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*
 To SCHISMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *schism*.] To commit the crime
 of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the
 church.
 SCHOLAR. *n. f.* [from *scholaris*, Latin; *ecolier*, French.]
 1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.
 Many times that which defereth approbation would hardly
 find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess them-
 selves scholars, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*
 The scholars of the Stagyrite,
 Who for the old opinion fight,
 Would make their modern friends confess
 The difference but from more to less. *Prior.*
 2. A man of letters.
 This same *scholar's* fate, *res angusta domi*, hinders the pro-
 moting of learning. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
 To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and
 not slip any opportunity of shewing their talents, *scholars* are
 most blamed for. *Locke.*
 3. A pedant; a man of books.
 To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judg-
 ment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar: they
 perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*
 4. One who has a lettered education.
 My cousin William is become a good scholar: he is at Ox-
 ford still, is he not? *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*
 SCHOLARSHIP. *n. f.* [from *scholar*.]
 1. Learning; literature; knowledge.
 It pities my very heart to think that a man of my master's
 understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his
 own in print, should talk so outrageously. *Pope.*
 2. Literary education.
 This place should be school and university, not needing a
 remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Newton.*
 3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*
 SCHOLASTICAL. *adj.* [from *scholasticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a
 scholar or school.
 SCHOLASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *scholastic*.] According to the
 niceties or method of the schools.
 No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice,
 but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of
 it. *South's Sermons.*
 SCHOLASTICK. *adj.* [from *schola*, Latin; *scholastique*, French.]
 1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.
 I would render this intelligible to every rational man, how-
 ever little versed in *scholastic* learning. *Digby on Bodin.*
Scholastic education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a
 particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that
 lies out of that way. *Burner's Theory of the Earth.*
 2. Belonging to the school; suitable to the school; pedantic; need-
 lessly subtle. *The*

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The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatso-
 ever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant
 of *scholastic* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will
 be denied you. *Hooker.*
 Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left use-
 ful studies for useless *scholastic* speculations, were like the
 Olympick gamblers, who abstained from necessary labours,
 that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*
 Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a mat-
 ter of confidence, and not a *scholastic* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*
 SCHOLIAST. *n. f.* [from *scholiastes*, French; *scholiastes*, Latin.] A
 writer of explanatory notes.
 The title of this fable, in some ancient manuscripts, was
 the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholiast's* is
 inscribed against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*
 What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,
 Or chew'd by blind old *scholiasts* o'er and o'er. *Dunciad.*
 SCHOLION. *n. f.* [Latin.] A note; an explanatory ob-
 servation.
 Hereunto have I added a certain gloss or *scholion*, for the
 explication of old words, and harder phrases, which manner
 of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our lan-
 guage. *Spenser.*
 Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the
 method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to
 those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems,
 postulates, *scholiums*, and corollaries. *Watts.*
 SCHOLY. *n. f.* [from *scholē*, Fr. *scholium*, Latin.] An explanatory
 note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, pecu-
 liar to the learned *Hooker*.
 He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to
 pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's
 own precept form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may
 be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker*.
 That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a
 tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be
 commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are
 made all one. *Hooker*.
 To SCHOLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions.
 The preacher should want a text, whereupon to
scholy. *Hooker*.
 SCHOOL. *n. f.* [from *schola*, Latin; *ecole*, French.]
 1. A house of discipline and instruction.
 Their age the fame, their inclinations too,
 And bred together in one school they grew. *Dryden.*
 2. A place of literary education.
 My end being private, I have not express'd my conceptions
 in the language of the schools. *Digby.*
 Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition
 of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the
schools, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*
 3. A state of instruction.
 The calf breed to the rural trade,
 Set him betimes to school, and let him be
 Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*
 4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.
 No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,
 Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;
 But some among these matters have been found,
 Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*
 Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the
 great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason
 of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians, concern-
 ing the consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*
 5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that
 of the fathers.
 The first principles of Christian religion should not be farced
 with *school* points and private tenets. *Sanderfon.*
 A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books
 of metaphysics, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and
 know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*
 To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To instruct; to train.
 Una her besought to be so good
 As in her virtuous rules to school her knight. *Fo. Queen.*
 He's gentle, never school'd, and yet learned. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.
 You shall go with me;
 I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shakespeare.*
 Cousin, school yourself; but for your husband,
 He's noble, wife, judicious. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 School your child,
 And ask why God's anointed he revild.
 If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the considerer: I'll engage
 that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever school him. *Att.*
 SCHOOLBOY. *n. f.* [from *school* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rud-
 iments at school.
 Schoolboys tears take up
 The glasses of my light. *Shakespeare.*
 He grins, frowns, shrugs, and such an itch endures,
 As 'prentices or schoolboys, which do know
 Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

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A schoolboy brought his mother a book he had stolen. *L'Estr.*
 Once he had heard a schoolboy tell,
 How Semel of mortal race
 By thunder died. *Swift.*
 SCHOOLDAY. *n. f.* [from *school* and *day*.] Age in which youth is
 sent to school.
 Is all forgot?
 All *school* days friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shakespeare.*
 SCHOOLFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *school* and *fellow*.] One bred at the
 same school.
 Thy flatter'ing method on the youth pursue;
 Join'd with his *schoolfellow* by two and two:
 Perseu'd them first to lead an empty wheel,
 In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*
 The emulation of *schoolfellows* often puts life and industry
 into young lads. *Locke.*
 SCHOOLHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *school* and *house*.] House of discipline
 and instruction.
 Fair Una 'gan Fidelia fair request,
 To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* plac'd. *Spenser.*
 SCHOOLMAN. *n. f.* [from *school* and *man*.]
 1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical dispu-
 tation.
 The king, though no good *schoolman*, converted one of
 them by dispute. *Bacon.*
 Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtle art;
 No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*
 2. One skilled in the divinity of the school.
 If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences,
 let him study the *schoolmen*. *Bacon.*
 To *schoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulness,
 My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*
 Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was
 dress'd up by the *schoolmen*. *Baker.*
 Let subtle *schoolmen* teach these fiends to fight,
 More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*
 SCHOOLMASTER. *n. f.* [from *school* and *master*.] One who prefaces
 and teaches in a school.
 I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profit
 Than other princes can, that have more time
 For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shakespeare.*
 Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Kneller.*
 The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived 'till they were
 an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the gram-
 marians and *schoolmasters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*
 A father may see his children taught, though he himself
 does not turn *schoolmaster*. *South's Sermons.*
 SCHOOLMISTRESS. *n. f.* [from *school* and *mistress*.] A woman who
 governs a school.
 Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable
 which we have received from nature, that exact *schoolmistresses*.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.
 My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk,
 Maintains her lazy husband. *Gay's What d'ye Call it.*
 SCHREIGHT. *n. f.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*
 SCIAGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *sciagraphia*, French; *σκιագραφία*.] This
 should be written with a *k*.
 1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to
 shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.*
 2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or
 night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*
 SCIAATHERICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatherique*, Fr. *σκιαθηρικός*.] Be-
 longing to a sun-dial. *DiD.* This should
 be written *sciatherical*.
 There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun-
 dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours
 of the day; an invention ascribed unto Anaximenes by Pliny.
 SCIA'TICA. *n. f.* [from *sciaticque*, French; *ischiodica passio*, Latin.]
 SCIA'TICK. } The hip gout.
 Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica*? *Shakespeare.*
 Thou cold *sciatica*,
 Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
 As lamely as their manners. *Shakespeare. Timon.*
 The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally mo-
 lested with the *sciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone,
 Will any mortal let himself alone? *Pope.*
 SCIA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip.
 In obstinate *sciatic* pains, blistering and cauteries have
 been found effectual. *Arbuthnot.*
 SCIENCE. *n. f.* [from *science*, French; *scientia*, Latin.]
 1. Knowledge.
 If we conceive God's fight or *science*, before the creation of
 the world, to be extended to all and every part of the world,
 seeing every thing as it is, his prescience or foresight of any
 action of mine, or rather his *science* or fight, from all eternity,
 lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass, any more than
 my seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hamm.*
 2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.
 So you arrive at truth, though not at *science*. *Berkley.*